



FOR YOUR INFORMATION No. 237



El Día de la Tierra



Earth Day
2005

**Webliografía
04/05**

Instituciones

A Limpiar el Mundo

<http://www.cleanup.com.au/Main.asp?RequestType=Doc&CatID=45&docID=108>

Inspira a comunidades de todo el mundo para que limpien, reparen y conserven su medio ambiente.

About Ecotourism

<http://www.unepie.org/pc/tourism/ecotourism/home.htm>

Ecotourism promotes responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment.

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de EE.UU.

<http://www.epa.gov/>

Su misión es proteger la salud humana y el ambiente. Desde 1970, la EPA ha trabajado por un ambiente más limpio y saludable para el pueblo estadounidense.

Army Earth Day 2005

<http://aec.army.mil/usaec/publicaffairs/earthday00.html>

In 2004, the U.S. Army celebrated Earth Day at approximately 200 major commands, installations and organizations in the continental U.S., Hawaii, Korea, Japan, Italy and Germany.

Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/>

The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES), coordinates an extensive portfolio of issues related to science, the environment, and the world's oceans.

Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

<http://www.biodiv.org/biosafety/>

The Protocol seeks to protect biological diversity from the potential risks posed by living modified organisms resulting from modern biotechnology.

Clean Cities Program

<http://www.energy.gov/cleancities/index.html>

This U.S. Department of Energy program is committed to advancing U.S. economic, environmental energy security by supporting local decisions to adopt practices that contribute to the reduction of petroleum consumption.

Conferencia del Hemisferio Occidental sobre especies migratorias

<http://www.international.fws.gov/whc/spanish/especiesmigratorias.htm>

El objetivo de esta conferencia fue desarrollar, a nivel hemisférico, estrategias cooperativas para la conservación de especies migratorias y colaboración más amplia en un conjunto diverso de temas de conservación de la vida silvestre.

Convención sobre el comercio internacional de especies amenazadas de fauna y flora silvestres

<http://www.cites.org/esp/index.shtml>

Es un acuerdo internacional el cual tiene por finalidad velar por que el comercio internacional de especímenes de animales y plantas silvestres no constituya una amenaza para su supervivencia.

Convention on Biological Diversity

<http://www.biodiv.org/welcome.aspx>

The philosophy of sustainable development, the ecosystem approach, and the emphasis on building partnerships are all helping to shape global action on biodiversity. The data and reports that governments are gathering and sharing with each other are providing a sound basis for understanding the challenges and collaborating on the solutions.

Convention to Combat Desertification

<http://www.unccd.int/convention/menu.php>

The international community has long recognized that desertification is a major economic, social and environmental problem of concern to many countries in all regions of the world.

The Coral Reef Alliance

<http://www.coralreefalliance.org/divein/>

"Dive in to Earth Day," international Earth Day celebration to take a stand to protect the endangered water world during the week of April 22.

Council on Environmental Quality

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/>

Coordinates federal environmental efforts and works closely with agencies and other White House offices in the development of environmental policies and initiatives.

Día Mundial del Medio Ambiente 2005

<http://www.rolac.unep.mx/dmma2005/acerca.htm>

El Día Mundial del Medio Ambiente, conmemorado cada año el 5 de junio, es uno de los vehículos principales por medio de los cuales la Organización de las Naciones Unidas fomenta una alerta mundial ambiental e incrementa la atención y acción política. El tema seleccionado para el Día Mundial del Medio Ambiente 2005 es "Ciudades verdes" y el lema es "¡Planear para el planeta!"

Earth Day at the Walt Disney Company 2005

http://corporate.disney.go.com/environmentality/earth_day.html

April 22nd will mark the 35th anniversary of Earth Day, a celebration that continues to bring environmental initiatives to the forefront through proactive support from millions of people celebrating this very special day. As a symbol of Disney's "Environmentality," employees, cast members, and guests around the world will raise awareness about the importance of individual actions.

Earth Day Coalition

<http://www.earthdaycoalition.org/>

Non-profit environmental education organization, established in 1990 to serve Ohio and the nation. Provides a broad range of community-based environmental education and leadership initiatives through five award-winning and nationally recognized programs. Works directly with students and teachers through environmental education programs; with businesses and institutions to promote homeland security with energy independence, improve air quality, reduce climate change and create jobs with clean fuels; with municipalities and neighborhood and community groups to protect local air quality and increase energy efficiency. It organizes EarthFest, one of the longest-standing and most successful Earth Day celebrations in the country.

Earth Day Network en español

<http://www.earthday.net/programs/international/espanol/default.aspx>

Earth Day Network (EDN) es una red que conecta a más de 12.000 organizaciones en 174 países, trabajando todo el año para crear un mejor futuro. Cada 22 de abril, ciudadanos conscientes utilizan el impulso y la publicidad que el Día de la Tierra genera para llamar la atención sobre el crítico estado ambiental, enfrentarlo y unirse con grupos de otras regiones del mundo con intereses similares.

Ecoturismo Iteso-2005

<http://www.planeta.com/>

Planeta.com is a practical guide for anyone with a serious interest in ecotourism and conscientious travel.

Envirolink Network

<http://www.envirolink.org/index.html>

EnviroLink is a non-profit organization, a grassroots online community that unites hundreds of organizations and volunteers around the world with millions of people in more than 150 countries. EnviroLink is dedicated to providing comprehensive, up-to-date environmental information and news.

Environmental Management Advisory Board

<http://web.em.doe.gov/emab/>

The EMAB was created to provide independent and external advice, information and recommendations to the Assistant U.S. Secretary of Energy for Environmental Management on corporate issues relating to accelerated site cleanup and risk reduction.

Federal Energy Management Program

<http://www.eere.energy.gov/femp/services/earthday.cfm>

The U.S. Department of Energy's FEMP is asking federal facilities and others across the country to celebrate Earth Day on April 22nd, and practice energy efficiency throughout the year.

GLOBE Program

http://www.globe.gov/globe_flash.html

GLOBE is a worldwide hands-on, primary and secondary school-based education and science program. Colombia is a participant.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

<http://www.ipcc.ch/>

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has been established by WMO and UNEP to assess scientific, technical and socio- economic information relevant for the understanding of climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.

International Water Association

<http://www.iwahq.org.uk/template.cfm?name=home>

Helps water professionals create innovative, pragmatic and sustainable solutions to challenging global water needs. IWA is at the forefront in connecting the broad community of water professionals around the globe, integrating the leading edge of professional thought on research and practice, across national boundaries and across the drinking water, wastewater and storm water disciplines.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory

<http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/earth/>

JPL missions turn a watchful eye on Earth, using spacecraft and instruments aboard NASA satellites to expand knowledge of our home planet. Technologies developed for space often have applications on Earth in medicine, communications, safety and more.

Mother Earth News

http://www.motherearthnews.com/library/2005_April_May/Celebrate_Earth_Day

A call to unite in defense of our planet, from the original guide to living wisely.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

<http://www.education.noaa.gov/coolsites.html>

Educational resources on safety, weather, space, oceans and coasts.

National Park Foundation

<http://www.nationalparks.org/Home.asp>

Chartered by Congress in 1967 to raise private support for national parks, and to build a broad community of people who care about their parks. As the insider's guide to unlocking the National Park experience, it educates and inspires people to get involved with their national parks, through donations, becoming volunteers, or simply helping to spread the word about these great treasures.

National Parks Conservation Association

<http://www.npca.org/>

Protecting parks for future generations.

National Wildlife Federation

<http://www.nwf.org/>

Conservation organization which protects wildlife for our children's future; it wants to connect with people's hearts and give hope for a future that includes wildlife.

The Nature Conservancy

<http://nature.org/earthday/>

To preserve the plants, animals and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth, by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive.

Partners for the Environment

<http://www.epa.gov/partners/>

The Environmental Protection Agency's voluntary partnership programs are maintained through mutual agreements between each EPA program and member companies. The criteria and benefits related to each voluntary program vary according to each program's objectives.

PBS

<http://www.pbs.org/previews/mysteriousworld/>

Science and natural history series to air in April, 2005 investigate, explain and celebrate our global environment.

Protecting our Nation's Environment

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/environment/>

The focus is on results: making our air, water, and land cleaner.

Sierra Club

<http://www.sierraclub.org/>

Members are more than 750,000 people all over the U.S., inspired by nature to work together to protect our communities and the planet. It is the oldest, largest and most influential grassroots environmental organization in the U.S., founded in 1892.

<http://www.sierraclub.org/ecocentro/>

Ecocentro – Los más de 750.000 miembros del Club Sierra trabajan para proteger los bosques y mantener limpio el aire de las ciudades; luchan por las familias, por el futuro.

U.S. Government Events & Information Portal

<http://www.earthday.gov/>

Official portal for U.S. Government Earth Day activities and information. Provides links to specific actions that can be taken to protect the environment, volunteer opportunities, as well as events and activities by region.

The Wilderness Society

<http://www.wilderness.org/>

Protects the wilderness areas, the Arctic Wildlife Refuge, from oil and gas drilling; staves off logging and road building on 58 million acres of roadless lands; curbs the abuse of our lands by off-road vehicle users; protects wild places in Alaska and the lower 48 states from rampant oil development.

Documentos

Climate Change

http://www.energy.gov/engine/content.do?BT_CODE=EN_SS3

Focuses on research and development of energy and sequestration technologies critical to long-term emissions reduction.

Environmental Cooperation Agreement

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/or/42423.htm>

Agreement among Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and U.S.A., February 18, 2005.

The Environmental Law Reporter

<http://www.elr.info/index.cfm>

Legal resources.

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals

<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/species/animals/index.html>

The United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre provides detailed information on globally threatened animal species.

Manejando sus residuos peligrosos

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/general/espanol/hazrules.pdf>

Una guía para empresas pequeñas.

El ozono y su salud

<http://www.epa.gov/airnow/elozono/ozono.html>

Cómo protegerse del ozono, el ingrediente principal de la contaminación ambiental.

El reciclaje

<http://www.epa.gov/espanol/reciclajefaq.htm>

El reciclaje torna en recursos valiosos los materiales que se hubiesen convertido en desechos.

Recolección de aceite usado para reciclaje o reutilización

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/general/espanol/f94008s.htm>

Consejos para los consumidores que cambian ellos mismos el aceite y el filtro de aceite de su automóvil.

Reglamento de residuos universales

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/general/espanol/uwrsp.pdf>

Fomenta el reciclaje o la disposición adecuada de baterías, pesticidas y termostatos.

Simple Energy Savers

http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=small_business.sb_simple savers

Energy Star Program guidelines for energy efficiency in the workplace.

Threatened Plants of the World

<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/species/plants/overview.htm>

The United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Centre provides a global database of threatened plants.

U.S.-Chile Joint Statement on Environmental Cooperation

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/or/2004/34698.htm>

Environmental Affairs Council.

Voluntarios para el cambio

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/general/espanol/k01002s.pdf>

Una guía para el servicio comunitario ambiental.

Waste Management

http://www.energy.gov/engine/content.do?BT_CODE=EN_SS2

Maintains the Department's waste management policies, assures the availability of these corporate resources, seeks efficiencies in operations, develops solutions to unique circumstances, provides a complex-wide perspective, and addresses regulatory and policy issues.

Artículos

Anderson, Terry L. "Viewing Land Conservation through Coase-Colored Glasses." *Natural Resources Journal* (Spring, 2004)

In his seminal article, "The Problem of Social Cost," Ronald Coase emphasized that people have competing demands for resources and that clear assignment of property rights to those resources allows demanders to resolve their competing demands through bargaining and contracting. Of course, the bargaining will be constrained by transaction costs. This article examines how contracting is used to produce land conservation and how transaction costs such as agglomeration costs, joint production costs, unowned input costs, and non-profit agency costs constrain the potential for such contracting. It specifically considers how contracting can be used to produce recreational amenities, open space and wildlife habitat.

Christenson, Mary A. "Teaching Multiple Perspectives on Environmental Issues in Elementary Classrooms: a Story of Teacher Inquiry." *The Journal of Environmental Education* (Summer, 2004)

Describes a year-long, qualitative study that involved an action-inquiry group of five elementary school teachers who collaborated on the incorporation of a multiple perspectives approach to environmental issues to their teaching. The teachers used children's literature to discuss different perspectives of diverse viewpoints on environmental issues. The benefits to young students included increased and more accurate use of environmental vocabulary and greater opportunities for using critical thinking skills.

Eyles, John & Nicole Consitt. "What's at Risk? Environmental Influences on Human Health." *Environment* (October, 2004)

A growing wave of research shows that contaminated air, water and food all pose risks to human health, yet large knowledge gaps remain. How important is the environment to human health?

Hall, Stephen J. "U.S. Ocean Policy: a Blueprint for the Future." *Environment* (March, 2005)

Facing conclusive evidence that marine ecosystems are under threat, governments and non-governmental organizations are reexamining national ocean policies. The latest evidence of this trend comes from the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy and the Pew Oceans Commission.

Kates, Robert W., et al. "What is Sustainable Development? Goals, Indicators, Values and Practice." *Environment* (April, 2005)

Since the term "sustainable development" was coined, a core set of guiding principles and values has evolved around it. However, its definition remains fluid, allowing institutions, environmental

and development programs, and places from local to global, to project their own aspirations onto the banner of sustainable development.

Meiners, Roger E. & Dominic C. Parker. "Legal and Economic Issues in Private Land Conservation." *Natural Resources Journal* (Spring, 2004)

Increased concern about land development is resulting in more actions being discussed and implemented to encourage continued farming and preserve scenic views, wildlife habitat, and other amenities associated with agricultural land. The pressure to preserve land is not so much from farmers, who can choose to farm or not, but from urbanites who wish to observe farming and enjoy benefits provided by undeveloped lands.

Mortimore, Michael. "Dryland Development: Success Stories from West Africa." *Environment* (January/February, 2005)

According to the mainstream view of African dryland development, widespread and inappropriate land-management practices are leading to desertification. However, improvements in ecosystem management, land investments, productivity and personal welfare in West Africa challenge this perspective.

Moser, Susanne C. & Lisa Dilling. "Making Climate Hot: Communicating the Urgency and Challenge of Global Climate Change." *Environment* (December, 2004)

To date, the public has paid little attention to climate change, ranking it as a low priority among more immediate socioeconomic concerns and perceiving it as beyond human control. How can communicators move this issue to the front burner?

Nie, Martin. "Administrative Rulemaking and Public Lands Conflict: the Forest Service's Roadless Rule." *Natural Resources Journal* (Summer, 2004)

Many of the most controversial issues in public land policy and management are addressed by natural resource agencies using the administrative rulemaking process. This is partly due to the design of public land laws, many of which are ambiguous, vague and/or contradictory in part. Examines the historic roadless rule promulgated by the U.S. Forest Service from a process and decision-making standpoint. The roadless rule is important to learn from because it has been one of the most controversial rules ever written and has raised serious questions about the limitations and legitimacy of large-scale rulemakings. Explores various options and alternatives in the rulemaking *status quo* and argues for more congressional responsibility in resolving the roadless issue but also defends the rule in terms of what is legal and legitimate in today's political context and administrative state.

Pike, William, et al. "Retooling Collaboration: a Vision for Environmental Change Research." *Environment* (March, 2005)

By harnessing the power of new Internet technologies and the emerging "semantic web," environmental science can bring researchers, decisionmakers, students, citizens and stakeholders closer than ever before. Describes a collaborative project among four universities.

Rivers, Louis, et al. "Teaching Students to Make Better Decisions about the Environment: Lessons from the Decision Sciences." *The Journal of Environmental Education* (Fall, 2004)

One of the fundamental goals of environmental education is to equip students with the skills to make more thoughtful decisions about environmental issues. Includes suggestions for curriculum development that might help to improve students' decision-making skills regarding environmental issues.

Ruddiman, William E. "How did Humans First Alter Global Climate?" *Scientific American* (March, 2005)

Discusses the history of man's influence on the global climate. The scientific consensus that human actions first began to have a warming effect on the Earth's climate within the past

century has become part of the public perception. Now, it seems that our ancient agrarian ancestors may have begun adding carbon dioxide gases to the atmosphere many millennia before us, thereby altering the earth's climate long ago.

Selin, Noelle Eckley. "Mercury Rising: is Global Action Needed to Protect Human Health and the Environment?" *Environment* (January/February, 2005)

Mercury has been on Earth since long before life appeared, but human actions have facilitated the spread of many of its forms (most of them highly toxic) from ocean to ocean, from pole to pole. There has been growing international concern that mercury pollution has become a global problem, and some have suggested that global action is necessary to address it. Ministers and other government representatives from countries around the world addressed the question of mercury pollution for a second time at a meeting of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Program.

Soule, Michael, et al. "Strongly Interacting Species: Conservation Policy, Management and Ethics." *Bioscience* (February, 2005)

Obsolescence of environmental laws and regulations is unavoidable, and policies dealing with endangered species and ecosystem conservation often lag decades behind the relevant science. Endangered species laws and regulations and other conservation statutes typically fail to consider the interactions of strongly interacting species, probably because the importance of such interactions was not well understood when the laws were drafted.

Wright, Karen. "Our Preferred Poison" *Discover* (March, 2005)

A little mercury is all that humans need to do away with themselves quietly, slowly, and surely. Mercury is unimaginably toxic and dangerous. A single drop on a human hand can be irreversibly fatal; a single drop in a large lake can make all the fish in it unsafe to eat.

Bibliografías en línea

<http://usinfo.state.gov/journals/itgic/0404/ijgs/gj11.htm>

Books, documents and articles about the oceans.

http://usinfo.state.gov/gi/global_issues/environment/earth_day.html

Department of State. web site on Earth Day 2005.

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El Centro de Recursos Informativos (IRC por sus siglas en inglés: Information Resources Center), establecido para apoyar los programas de la Embajada de Estados Unidos de América, brinda información actualizada sobre Estados Unidos en las áreas de interés bilateral, como son: economía y comercio, corrupción, lavado de dinero, democracia y derechos humanos, drogas y narcotráfico, extradición, propiedad intelectual, terrorismo, ambiente. Por medio de la página en la internet, se ofrece acceso a legislación, política exterior, a miles de oficinas del gobierno y otras instituciones estadounidenses. Nuestro público se compone de oficinas gubernamentales, medios de comunicación, académicos, profesionales, investigadores y organizaciones no gubernamentales.